



HEADQUARTERS

A large stock of the best Jewelry now in stock, ready for Christmas buyers. Early shoppers will have the benefit of the largest and most complete stock from which to make their selection.

We carry nothing but the highest quality of goods—nothing shoddy—and at prices as low as the lowest. Come in and look our stock over. We are always pleased with honest inspection.

Here are but a few suggestions of what you can secure from our stock.

FOR HER

Wrist Watches	\$15 and up	Rings with other precious stones	\$1.50 and up
Lavallieres	\$2 to \$25	Bar Pins	50c and up
Necklaces	75c and up	Dresser Sets	\$2 and up
Bracelets	\$2 and up	Manicure Sets	\$2 and up
Silver and Gold Purses	\$2 and up	Gold Handled Umbrellas	\$2.50 and up
Diamond Rings	\$10 to \$200		
Pyrex Transparent Cooking Ware			

FOR HIM

Watches	\$1.50 to \$50	Cigarette Cases	\$3 to \$12
Cuff Links	75c to \$10	Rings	\$2 to \$200
Stick Pins	50c to \$10	Engraved Belt Buckles	\$1.50 and up
Gold Pocket Knives	\$1.50 to \$10	Tie Clips	50c to \$5
Military Hair Brushes	\$4 and up	Fountain Pens	\$1 to \$10
		Fine Silk Umbrellas	\$2 and up

Tetley Jewelry Company

MISSOURI WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Keep the wheels of industry turning and we all prosper. For this reason the American workman is interested in safe and sane labor conditions rather than encouraging the plans of the radicals.

Excelsior Springs Standard installs new printing machinery.

Joplin may get \$60,000 factory to manufacture tripoli.

St. Louis First National absorbs two other banks.

Columbia to appeal to Congress for new postoffice, business having increased 300 per cent in past ten years.

St. Louis restaurants announce price reduction of 25 per cent.

Jefferson City.—Contract let to build steel bridges over Osage river 14 miles east of city.

Independence.—Hereford bull brought \$6,100 at sale here.

Many restaurants slash prices 25 per cent.

Poplar Bluff.—Branch of American Sugar Refinery here closed; 1000 employees out.

High schools throughout the state show big increase.

St. Joseph puts 10 cent car fare into effect.

Parkville.—Prospecting for gas in Platte county near here.

Claycomo Station.—Drilling for water Clay county farmer taps vein of gas at depth of 85 feet.

Jefferson City.—Headquarters of Missouri Good Roads Federation to be moved from St. Louis to this city.

Kansas City.—California man pays \$4,000 for prize winning Hereford bull calf at American Royal stock show here.

Such wages as will give the largest number steady employment is the best definition of the term "fair wages" that has yet been invented.

State Horticultural Society meets in Springfield Dec. 6-8.

Excelsior Springs to get electricity from Kansas City Light and Power Company.

Corn Products Co. begins preparatory work on \$7,500,000 plant at North Kansas City.

One of the most vicious and demoralizing by-products of the war is the boosting of the taxer's profession.

Joplin's huge bakery requires 23 trucks daily to distribute products.

Webb City and Cartersville Foundry Co. is one of the really big industries in the state and valiant champion of "make it in zinc."

Kansas City.—Union Pacific creates office of general agent to increase its local freight business.

Columbia.—\$60,000 subscribed to erect new fraternity house at M. U. to replace building destroyed by fire.

Joplin.—Empire Electric Co. furnishing current and water to numerous towns in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, makes plea for increase in revenue.

Jefferson City.—Good corn in state assured. Monthly surveys of prices of farm products to be made by Missouri Board of Agriculture.

The greatest feature of national importance at the recent elections was the collapse of the claims of leaders of so-called class movements in the United States.

Columbia.—University of Missouri holds contest to stimulate interest in livestock production.

Pettis county leads in cow test.

Joplin.—Empire District Electric Co. seeks higher power rates.

Missouri produced in 1919 more wheat than the combined yield of 20 other states.

Kansas City.—Cincinnati firm to build plant here to manufacture airplanes and establish aerial route to other points.

Excelsior Springs.—Over \$78,000,000 increase in resources of banks and trust companies in state during year.

Laclede.—New passenger station completed.

Sugar Creek, with 500 population, becomes a city.

Kansas City is recognized as the center of the beef breed cattle industry, both for Shorthorns and Herefords.

Belt Valley, Mont., Times: One very evident fact brought out by the result of the recent presidential election is that the labor leaders cannot deliver the votes.

Samuel Gompers, one time conservative labor leader, but who for the past two or three years has been displaying radical tendencies—in order to hold his job, probably—assumed to instruct labor how to vote in the recent campaign, with what success the world is pretty clearly informed.

Columbia.—The farm of J. H. Driscoll, Jr., near here is a refuge for quail. The birds stay on the Driscoll farm the year around and follow the plow with their protector like tame pets.

During the open season hunters are warned not to bother the birds in their sanctuary.

St. Louis.—Central, National and Liberty banks consolidated, combined capital \$2,500,000, resources over \$50,000,000.

North Kansas City.—Armour-Swift-Burlington interests closed contract for 50 bungalows to range in price from \$3,250 to \$5,250.

Independence.—Unified Home and

Bell telephone service to be in effect December 1.

Kansas City.—Site purchased in East Bottoms for new \$100,000 million gallon tank storage and compounding plant for lubricating oils.

Mexico.—At annual stock sale here 39 head of Shorthorn cattle brought \$15,480, an average of \$390 each.

47 Poland China hogs sold for \$2,636.

Total number of hogs in Missouri September 1, 1920, was 3,759,000, 90 per cent of number year ago.

Kansas City.—Mortgage tax reform urged by real estate board.

Walla Walla Valley Spectator: "The country has passed through the greatest era of prosperity that the world has ever known, yet people did little else but complain of high prices, the natural result of extreme prosperity.

We are no doubt entering now upon an era of depressed prices, and before the end comes we will see or hear of mobs rioting and clamoring for a change of social and economic systems."

Kansas City Light and Power Co. completes transmission line to Glasgow, furnishing twelve or more towns current.

Twelve Kansas City bakeries reduce price of bread by increasing size of loaves.

Moherly.—Effort made to obtain permanent establishment here of Mo. State Poultry Association and \$75,000 exhibition building.

St. Louis.—Price of milk reduced to 16 cents a quart.

Columbia.—\$200,000 dormitory and domestic science building to be added to Christian College school for girls.

Plans made to bring St. Louis manufacturing plant to Webb City.

Brunswick Talking Machine Co. looks for location in Jasper county to manufacture records.

Joplin Special Road Commission soon to start construction of two roads and one concrete bridge.

Pineville construction of big water project of Ozark Electric and Manufacturing Co. starts.

Joplin Water Works Co. gets small benefit from increased rates on account of advance in coal.

Carriage allowed gas only for cooking.

Waco.—Tulsa Pittsburg Mining Co. completes development work and gets richest mine in district.

Carthage.—Gas shortage boosts wood and coal prices here.

Granby.—Dallas Zinc Co. moves 500 ton mill to Arona; mining operations to start when mill is reconstructed.

Joplin becomes wholesale and jobbing center.

Federal forest conference asks \$11,000,000 annually to be spent on reforestation by co-operation of states and timber land owners.

MISSOURI RESOURCES

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 6.—The acquired art of converting apparently useless natural material into a necessity of value and beauty reached a high state of development and perfection in Missouri during 1919 when novelty manufacturers transformed worthless, rough, ugly, cumbersome

muscle shells into lustrous attractive buttons and mother-of-pearl ornaments with a first wholesale value of \$413,353 commodities which, finally, in the retail trade sold for a million dollars, announces a Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletin constituting advance information from the 1920 Missouri Industrial Red Book, promulgated today by Commissioner Wm. H. Lewis.

The pearl buttons factories which last year added this additional distinction to the ever-growing reputation of Missouri as a manufacturing state are located in Hannibal, Louisiana, Palmyra, LaGrange, Canton and Memphis, all flourishing manufacturing communities of Northeast Missouri, either on or not far inland from the Mississippi river, and in Windsor, Henry county, and Warsaw, Benton county.

These eight manufacturing establishments which that year gave employment to 428 more or less highly skilled workers, represented an aggregated investment of \$285,604. The masculine portion of this small army of toilers, numbering 309, excluding those who performed heavy manual tasks chiefly supervised and controlled the operations of the heavy shining machines of steel which, gradually, punched, cut and ground the clumsy, unsightly mussel shells, stage by stage, turned them into white, clean mother-of-pearl discs of varying dimensions, ready for the finishing touches.

More delicate and intricate machines, directed by more dexterous and careful men and women, bored the holes into the discs which are known to the industry as button blanks and supplied the final polish which develops the glistening rainbow lustre so familiar to commodities of pearl.

Feminine Toilers Well Paid

The feminine portion of the Missouri pearl button factory toilers of 1919 consisted of 119 women and girls who earned from \$6 to \$18 weekly when the establishment operated. The majority young and agile lasses, sorted the buttons, discarding the imperfect ones and sewing those which reached the required high standard of completion and splendor, by dozens onto cards, and packing the cards into paste board boxes ready for the final retail market.

The constantly increasing shortage of mussel shells in the clear water of the Mississippi river, north of its confluence with the Missouri, has caused

the chief source of supply, has caused mussel diggers to turn their attention to the scant supplies which exist here and there in the streams of the Ozarks. This fact led to the establishment of the button blank factories which now flourish in the two enterprising Missouri communities, Windsor and Warsaw.

These manufacturers only produce pearl button blanks which are shipped and sold to the factories at Hannibal, Louisiana, LaGrange and Canton, in northeast Missouri, where the thread holes are bored, the final polish applied and other finishing touches added.

Mussel Scarcity Increased Button Worth.

For the pearl button industry of Missouri and elsewhere it can truthfully be stated, without fear of contradiction that the higher cost of living

did far less the last five years toward increasing the worth of these commodities than did the huge decrease in available supply of mussels. In 1917 a total of 356 salaried and wage-earning employees of five Missouri pearl button factories were paid a total of \$180,911 for their services, or a yearly individual average of \$508.

For their services during 1918, 341 employees of six such Missouri manufacturing establishments were paid a total of \$174,089 in salaries and wages, or an average individual yearly earning of about \$511.

For 1919 the 428 employees of eight Missouri pearl button factories considered in this treatise, drew a total of \$217,288 in wages and salaries or an individual yearly average of about \$508. The working year in the industry for the three years averaged forty-five weeks of six days each.

The advance in cost of the materials and supplies so necessary to the pearl button industry of Missouri, including mussel shells, is indicated by the fact that in 1919 this portion of all disbursements represented 36.1 per cent of the first wholesale worth of all buttons manufactured in the state, compared to 29.8 per cent for 1918, and nearly 30 per cent for 1917.

Returns from Missouri's eight pearl button factories for 1919 indicate that 1,170,779 gross of pearl buttons, varying in size from a quarter of an inch to two inches, were sold that year. Some of this output was manufactured in 1918. Three button blank factories in 1919 sold 245,153 gross, a portion of these sales representing 1918 manufacturing.

The output of button blanks must not be added to the total of sales of complete pearl buttons for the reason that it would mean a duplication of the major portion which were sold to and finished, and finally marketed by Missouri factories.

A Glean of Sunshine.

The lot of a mussel digger is a hard one, being full of work, long hours, and amid environments, including constant exposure in wet clothing to

weather more or less uncertain in spring and fall, not conducive to long life. Many fishermen follow the industry as a sideline and, especially since shells now sell for a price per ton high enough to make the hard work, when a large deposit of mussels are encountered, worth while.

A gleam of sunshine creeps into a day which otherwise is dark, gloomy and lonesome, when a mussel digger finds a fair-size pearl in one of his shells.

Fresh water pearl, when of good size, are as valuable as the salt water variety. Small pearls are saved by the diggers and when enough are on hand to make a necklace, sold to manufacturing jewelers who pay according to the sizes, the condition of the market and the season of the year.

Fresh water pearls found in mussels of the Mississippi and Ozark rivers have been sold for as high as \$1,200. Pearl large enough to bring \$50 each are encountered frequently but a mussel digger is happy for a day or two if he meets with a sparkler which will net him \$10.